FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS.

ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS.
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D.C

VOLUME 12 JUNE 21, 1926 NO. 25

Feature of Issue: CATTLE AND BEEF

FLOODS IN DANUBE COUNTRIES AND VOLGA VALLEY

Heavy rains accompanied by inundation and in some areas by winds occurred in the countries of the upper and lower Danube and in Switzerland about the middle of June, according to a calbe of June 18 from Agricultural Commissioner G. C. Haas at Vienna. He states that these rains have caused some damage to the crops but that it is still too early to determine the extent of the damage. Much will depend on whether dry weather follows.

The Russian publication "Economic Life" announces floods in the valley of the Volga which reached their peak during the week of June 2 to 8, according to cabled advices of June 18 from Mr. Haas. The damaged area, however, is said to comprise only 270,000 acres, with no material effect on the total grain crop. The total wheat and rye area in Russia for 1925 was estimated at 114,000,000 acres. The farmers are receiving seed for resowing. The lower Volga flood area is not important for grains, but the upper Volga contains large spring wheat areas and is on the edge of an important rye area. Russian crop prospects as of June 1 were generally good, and better than on that date last year, according to a cable from J. C. White, Councelor of the American Legation at Riga, quoting "Economic Life". Crop areas are reported reduced by winter damage, a short spring sowing season and a scarcity of farm implements. It is thought, however, that increased yields per acre may offset those losses somewhat.

- - - - - - -

CURRENT MARKET CONDITIONS

Bacon prices at Liverpool declined somewhat during the week ended June 16. Hogs at Berlin and lard at Hamburg, however, showed an upward tendency. Butter abroad and in New York showed some decline, except in Berlin. See pages 842 and 869.

- - - - - - -

THE FOREIGN BEEF SITUATION

Tendencies toward smaller foreign potential supplies of beef and veal for 1926 are indicated by available information. Important exporting countries have shown a tendency toward smaller herds during the last two or three years. The trade, however, expects no return to the comparatively high beef prices of 1925. See page 845.

- - - - - - -

CROP PROSPECTS

CEREAL CROPS

Growing Conditions

The crop situation throughout the Prairie Provinces of Canada continues favorable. Damage from cutworms has been very slight. The wheat has a healthy appearance and is further advanced than usual at this time of year. The Northwest Grain Dealers' Association have estimated increases over last year's acreage of 7.9 per cent for wheat, 1.6 per cent for oats, 3.2 per cent for barley and a decrease of 4.3 per cent for rye. The first official estimate of crop acreage in Canada will not be available until the end of June. According to a report to the United States Weather Bureau the temperatures in the Prairie Provinces were below normal for the week ending June 13. There were moderate to heavy showers generally on at least one day accompanied by snow in some sections. Most districts that were previously dry had precipitation.

In Europe reports continue to comment on cold, rainy weather mentioned last week. The crop condition in Great Britain has improved, with showers during the week ending June 14, according to reports received by the Weather Bureau. The day temperature has been generally low for the season but the nights have been rather mild. Sunshine was still deficient. Cold wet weather in France is causing damage to the crops, which are late. Mail statements during the week report needed rainfall in eastern Germany, although central Germany was still dry. Spain reports a probable crop somewhat below last year but well above average and more than sufficient for domestic requirements. Cereals in northern and central Italy are generally promising notwithstanding some damage caused by rust attack and lodging due to floods. Approximately an average yield is expected in southern Italy although some damage was caused by hot, dry winds. Rain during the last ten days of May made some improvement throughout Italy although the crop is late.

In a cable of June 16 on crop conditions in the Danubian countries, Agricultural Commissioner Haas states that warm dry weather is desirable in all the countries except in Bulgaria where rain improved crop prospects. Cool, wet weather has retarded the development of winter cereals in Czechoslovakia, Austria and Hungary. Winter cereals in Austria are above average but slightly below the condition at the same time last year. The condition of spring crops is average but below last year's. Cereals in the surplus producing areas of Yugoslavia are generally above average. Bread grains are in good condition in Hungary and Rumania, including Bessarabia. The International Institute of Agriculture reports further that in eastern Rumania and Bessarabia the crop outlook is good, in the Moldavian section very good and in Transylvania excellent. The wheat condition in Turkey, is reported as very favorable. For Russia Mr. Haas cabled on the 16th that the cold spring delayed planting and that spring crops are two to three weeks late. Winter cereals, however, are 10 to 15 per cent and spring cereals 15 to 20 per cent above average and better than last year. He states that favorable crop prospects are also indicated by a decline in cereal prices, and that increased supplies coming to market are taken to indicate that farmers expect good crops. The International Institute of Agriculture reports abundant rain with local damage during the first 10 days of June, while up to June 1 winter cereals in the most important wheat producing

C R O P   P R O S P E C T S,   C O N T ' D

regions were in generally good condition. In the northeastern, central industrial and western regions, where rye is more important, oats and winter crops were average or nearly so. Spring grains in the middle Volga and the Ukraine were satisfactory and in the Lower Volga and northern Caucasus average. Winter wheat production in Poland has been estimated at 45,782,000 bushels, according to a cable from the International Institute of Agriculture. No estimate of the winter wheat crop is available for previous years but the total production was 57,798,000 bushels last year and 32,498,000 bushels the year before. The winter wheat area last year was 2,549,000 acres compared with a total winter and spring area of 2,724,000 acres. Winter rye is placed at 172,746,000 bushels compared with a total crop of 257,410,000 bushels in 1925 and 143,884,000 in 1924. Most of the rye grown in Poland is winter crop.

GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-13, annual 1924-26

Crop and country	Average 1909-13 a/	1924	1925	1926 Preliminary	Per cent 1926 is of 1925
WHEAT (winter)	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
Total, 18 countries b/	106,925	118,511	116,398	120,037	103.1
WHEAT (winter and spring)					
Total, 7 countries c/	56,382	55,821	57,070	55,675	97.6
Spain	9,547	10,379	10,722	10,687	99.7
Total, 8 countries	65,929	66,200	67,792	66,362	97.9
RYE d/					
Total, 14 countries e/	27,391	24,975	26,106	24,896	95.4
Spain	1,938	1,820	1,846	1,858	100.7
Total, 15 countries	29,379	26,795	27,952	26,754	95.7
BARLEY					
Total, 6 countries f/	9,483	8,426	8,850	8,808	99.5
Spain	3,510	4,344	4,414	4,366	98.9
Total, 7 countries	12,993	12,770	13,264	13,174	99.3
OATS					
Total, 4 countries g/...........	20,046	17,767	17,593	17,649	100.3
Spain	1,276	1,635	1,798	1,804	100.3
Total, 5 countries	21,322	19,402	19,391	19,453	100.3

a/ Where changes in boundaries have occurred as a result of the world war, estimates have been adjusted to correspond with the area within the post-war boundaries. b/ Includes England and Wales, France, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Rumania, Lithuania, Finland, Belgium, Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, Indis, Yugoslavia, Canada, United States, Luxemburg and Poland. c/ Includes France, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, India, Algeria, Tunis and Morocco. d/ Estimates of earlier years for comparison are final estimates of the total winter and spring area harvested. e/ Includes France, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Rumania, Lithuania, Latvia, Finland, Italy, Belgium, Yugoslavia, Canada, United States, Luxemburg and Poland. f/ Includes France, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, and Morocco. g/ Includes France, Germany, Bulgaria, and Morocco.

CROP PROSPECTS, CONT'D

BREAD GRAINS: Production, average 1909-13, annual 1924 - 1926

Crop and country	Average 1909-13	1924	1925	1926 Preliminary	Per cent 1926 is of 1925
WHEAT	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
Spain	130,446	121,778	162,592	157,335	96.8
Bulgaria	37,823	28,317	49,644	42,145	84.9
Morocco	17,000	28,660	21,078	23,810	113.0
Algeria	35,161	17,156	32,555	29,762	91.4
Tunis	6,224	5,181	11,758	11,023	93.7
India	351,841	360,640	324,875	323,605	99.6
Total, 6 countries	578,495	561,732	602,502	587,680	97.5
RYE					
Spain	27,636	26,281	29,880	27,006	90.4
Bulgaria	7,539	4,414	8,889	7,598	85.5
Total, 2 countries	35,175	30,695	38,769	34,604	89.3

Barley production according to a cable from the International Institute, is forecast in Spain at 95,027,000 bushels from an area of 4,366,000 acres compared with 98,925,000 bushels from 4,414,000 acres last year and 83,700,000 bushels from 4,344,000 the year before. Barley production in Tunis is forecast at 5,971,000 bushels compared with 6,889,000 last year and 2,526,000 in 1924. In Algeria barley production is placed at 23,424,000 bushels in comparison with 36,835,100 in 1925 and 18,706,000 in 1924. The usual table on grain production for 1924 and 1925 appears on page 867.

- - - - - -

SUGAR

Condition of sugar beets in Europe

The condition of the European sugar beets is satisfactory, the young plants being well developed and in good condition, according to F. O. Licht's monthly report of May 31.

In Germany reports indicate a satisfactory stand and development of the young plants. Beet sowings were completed well before the end of April. That month was abnormally warm and dry, so field work was carried on without interruption. By the end of the month early sowings had already sprouted and the young plants were reported to be of uniform and satisfactory development. In central Germany the drought, which lasted through April and until the middle of May, was more severe. However, the soil was still well provided with water in the deeper strata and supplied the young plants with abundant moisture from below. In Silesia, northern Germany, the Rhineland and

CROP PROSPECTS, CONT'D

- - - - - -

south Germany the crop is more advanced because of heavier rainfall, with the first hoeing started earlier than in central Germany. Cold weather occurred at the beginning of May but no special damage from night frosts was reported. The latter part of May was rainy, the heaviest precipitation again occurring in Silesia, Rhineland, the northern districts and in south Germany. In spite of the six week's drought in central Germany, insect pests have not damaged the beets more than in other years. The appearance of the beet-fly, hair-worm and larva of the cockchafer have been reported but the damage from these pests so far has been insignificant. By the end of May blocking of plants had been completed in all German beet districts and in many places thinning had made good progress.

Cold wet weather during most of May has retarded the growth of beets in France, but weather conditions improved the last week in May. It is hoped that intensive field work may offset the check to the development of the beets. The muddy state of the fields at different places as well as damage from insects has made some new sowing necessary. Belgium and Holland report abundant and heavy rains. The condition of the crop is favorable, field work, however, has been checked due to the heavy rains.

The present condition of sugarbeets in Czechoslovakia is good. Sufficient and well distributed rains, throughout the month of May, together with warm weather has promoted the development of the beet plants. This is particularly helpful to Northern Bohemia, which had suffered somewhat from lack of rain. Field work has been carried on smoothly with a few interruptions from the heavy rains. Complaints of insect pests have been reported but damage from this source has been slight. Weather conditions in Austria and Hungary have been similar to those of Czechoslovakia and as a consequence beets are making good progress. Yugoslavia, which has suffered from an intense drought, reports heavy rains during the second week in May. The condition of the crop is improved.

SUGAR BEETS: Area in specified European countries, 1925 and 1926

Country	1925	1926	Per cent 1926 is of 1925
	Acres	Acres	Per cent
Acreage in 7 a/ countries previously reported........	2,966,150	3,426,200	115.5
New estimates -			
Austria	48,980	45,700	93.3
Czechoslovakia	759,598	673,000	88.6
Total, 9 countries	3,774,728	4,144,900	109.8

Official sources, International Institute of Agriculture, and Sugar Association estimates.

a/ Includes Germany, Poland, Italy, Hungary, Sweden, England and Wales and Russia.

- - - - - -

CROP PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Of the Egyptian cotton acreage, Consul Geist reports that 64.5 per cent has been sown to Sakel in lower Egypt, 16 per cent to Pilion and 16.5 per cent to Zagora. In Upper Egypt 99 per cent is reported as Ashmouni. The total acreage planted is not yet available. The Consul states, however, that should the government restriction on acreage result in a total area below last year's, these percentages would indicate a total Sakel area nearly a fourth less than last year, while Pilion would be between two and three times as large, and Zagora and Ashmouni slightly larger than last year. He adds, however, that although the Sakel crop may be well below last year the prospect now is for a carryover from the season just closing large enough to give a total supply sufficient for normal requirements.

In Peru unusually good crop weather has been experienced, the summer season being unusually prolonged, reports Assistant Trade Commissioner Smith at Lima. The abundance of sunlight during April and May has given a good color to the fiber and it is reported that the present crop is of better grade than usual. In Paraguay plentiful rains in April have improved the prospects for cotton, reports Consul Kreeck at Asuncion.

COTTON: Production 1924-25 and 1925-26

Country Region	1924-25	1925-26	Per cent 1925-26 is of 1924-25
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	Per cent
Regions previously reporting and unchanged	24,473	27,488	112.3
Argentina	67	135	201.5
Porto Rico	2	10	500.0
Total above regions	24,542	27,633	112.6
Estimated world total	24,800	27,800	112.1

SLIGHT DECLINE IN FOREIGN BUTTER PRICES

Butter quotations were generally lower in important world markets on June 17 against the preceding week. The decline was equivalent to nearly one cent in the official Copenhagen quotation, and less than a cent generally in London. New York prices on best grades declined somewhat more than butter in European markets. With 92 score in New York at 40 3/4, Danish in Copenhagen at 35 3/4 and in London at 38 1/2, the margin in favor of New York is narrower than it has been since early April. See page 869.

LIVESTOCK, MEAT AND WOOL

Hogs and pork

BRITISH BACON IMPORTS REDUCED: May imports of bacon into Great Britain, totaling 60,816,000 pounds, were 3,696,000 pounds under the April figure, according to preliminary information cabled by E. A. Foley, American Agricultural Commissioner at London. Imports from Canada registered the largest decrease. The May imports were smaller than for any other month in 1926, but were about 5,000,000 pounds larger than imports for May 1925. Ham imports, at 12,096,000 pounds, were only slightly under the April figure, and exceeded May 1925 by about 4,000,000 pounds. Lard, at 18,843,000 pounds, was about 9,000,000 pounds and 8,000,000 pounds under April 1926 and May 1925 respectively.

BRITISH DEALERS PROTEST MEAT EMBARGO: London retail meat dealers have asked the Government to modify or repeal the embargo against continental fresh meat, according to cabled advices received through the Department of Commerce from H. B. Smith, special representative of that department in London. The dealers are of the opinion that the embargo is more drastic than necessary and may result in unduly high prices for all meats. On the assumption that shipments declared infected were not of Dutch origin, the Netherlands government has prohibited the reexporting of fresh meat.

Details of the British embargo order recently received from E. A. Foley, American Agricultural Commissioner at London, indicate that the term "carcase", in the order means the carcase of any cattle, sheep, pigs or goats. It also includes meats, hides, skins, hair, bones, bone meal, hoofs, hoof meal, horn, horn meal, offal, blood, dried blood and blood meal, or any other part of a carcase, separated or otherwise, or in portion. The only exceptions from this prohibition are:

(a) Fully cured bacon, ham, lard or rendered fat, cooked or preserved meat, or meat essences.

(b) Hides and skins which have been, dried, dry salted or wet salted. Wet salted hides or skins must be accompanied by a certificate to the effect that they have been wet salted for 14 days.

The outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease which provoked the embargo appeared near Carlisle, Scotland, in a district which had been free from the disease for years. The infection was traced to pigs fed on refuse from a nearby bacon factory which had been using continental carcasses. The shipment of carcasses found to be infected had been divided into 8 lots, all of which were traced and condemned by the Scottish Ministry of Agriculture.

NOTICE

In Foreign Crops and Markets, Vol. 12, No. 24, there appears on page 818 a short article under the title "SHARP RISE IN BRITISH PORK PRICES". It is felt that, for the sake of greater clarity, it should be pointed out that such a statement as "prices advanced as much as 7½ to 28 cents" means that in prices in some cases advanced to the extent of 7½ cents and in others to the extent of 28 cents.

F R U I T, V E G E T A B L E S A N D N U T S

FRUIT CROPS DAMAGED IN SOUTHERN EUROPE: Fruit crops in southern Europe have been seriously damaged by heavy rains, hail and wind, according to reports reaching the Department of Agriculture. In central France, particularly in the Rhone and Saone Valleys, and in northern Italy, the fruit crops, and in some sections garden crops, have been ruined by four days of continuous storm, according to press reports cabled by E. A. Foley, Agricultural Commissioner, at London. The Po and Adige Valley, the latter a great fruit growing district and the center of the Italian commercial apple region, are said to be flooded. The Milan district suffered particularly according to the reports.

Switzerland and the whole Danube region also experienced torrential rains, inundation, and in some areas heavy winds, according to Agricultural Commissioner Haas, Vienna, who states that while damage has been done, no reliable quantitative estimate is yet available. The indications up to the time of the storm pointed to a good average crop of both apples and pears in Sqitzerland. Press reports from Geneva state that the fruit crop will be below medium, as a result of the damage. Last year's Swiss commercial apple and pear crops were about 25 per cent and 7 per cent, respectively, of an average crop. Austria, an important source of apples in northern European markets was directly in the path of the storm.

SPANISH ONION SHIPMENTS: Shipments of new crop Spanish onions from Valencia afloat for the United States on June 15 or already arrived in this country, totaled about 115,000 crates (approximately 230 cars) or more than half the shipments of early onions expected during June and July, according to cables from Consul Edwards at Valencia, received in the Department of Agriculture. The shipments afloat from Valencia on June 18 consisted of 3 cargoes totaling 59,336 crates, all due at New York about the 27th of this month. The SAUGUS carries 31,961 crates; the CABO PORPOSA 21,375 and the ENGLAND MARU 6,000, according to Consul Edwards. Trade reports state that the HICKTOR, with 3350 packages additional, was due June 19. Actual arrivals to date from Spain consist of 10,000 crates (20 cars) on June 12 aboard the GARCIA DIAZ and 46,540 crates (93 cars) on June 16 aboard the CORSON.

EGYPTIAN ONION SHIPMENTS: No additional shipments of Egyptian onions have been reported since June 7. This fact would seem to indicate a somewhat earlier closing that usual for the Egyptian exporting season, and a material reduction of imports as compared with last year. Actual arrivals from Egypt since June 7 include 57 cars at New York aboard the RHINE MARU on June 7, a shipment previously unreported; 13 cars at Boston aboard the PRESIDENT HARRISON on June 14, and 209 cars on the OSSA, which began unloading 116 cars at Boston on June 4, and 93 cars at New York on June 15. Egyptian cargoes still afloat on June 18 were the TARTAR PRINCE with 38,223 bags (153 cars) expected to reach New York on that date, and the RIVER DELAWARE with 15,800 bags (63 cars) due at Boston June 26.

FRUITS VEGETABLES AND NUTS, CONT'D.

- - - - - -

POTATO OUTLOOK IN CENTRAL EUROPE: The area planted to potatoes in Czechoslovakia this season according to a cablegram just received from the International Institute of Agriculture, is 1,605,000 acres compared with 1,530,000 acres a year ago, and 1,849,000 the 1909-13 pre-war average. The condition of the crop in Czechoslovakia, Austria, Germany, and Hungary, is reported as average or slightly above. The preliminary forecase of production in Bulgaria is 1,800,000 bushels compared with 2,418,000 bushels a year ago, 1,819,000 bushels in 1924 and 552,000 bushels the pre-war average.

1925-26 POTATO HARVEST OF ARGENTINA AND BOLIVIA: The preliminary estimate of the 1925-26 potato crop of Argentina is 7 per cent less than that of a year ago and 33 per cent less than the 1923-24 crop according to the Argentine Ministry of Agriculture. The estimate for this year's crop is placed at 23,693,000 bushels compared with 25,368,000 bushels a year ago, 35,273,000 in 1923-24 and 30,515,000 the pre-war average of 1909-10 to 1913-14. Potatoes were being dug in Bolivia on May 5 and the crop proving fair to good according to the report of that date from American Consul Stewart McMillin at LaPaz.

- - - - - -

THE FOREIGN BEEF SITUATION

Information received to date indicates a tendency toward smaller foreign potential beef and veal supplies for 1926 than in 1925. Data, however, are still too fragmentary to give a clear-cut picture of the situation, although a tendency toward smaller herds in important exporting countries has been noticeable during the two or three years preceding 1925. Some increase for the same period has been observed in most importing European countries, however, although Great Britain is the only one for which estimates show an increase over the prewar average. Germany showed increasing numbers of cattle up to 1925, but a slight decrease occurs for 1926. In the United States, cattle have declined steadily since 1923, the 1926 figure of 59,800,000 head being only slightly above the prewar average. See page 843.

It is difficult to arrive at any satisfactory conclusions as to the 1926 outlook for the foreign demand for beef. Weddel and Co., British importers of frozen and chilled meat, expect increasing imports into Great Britain to accompany the lower level of prices now ruling. In fact, the London Central markets have handled more imported meat during the first five months of 1926 than in the corresponding months of 1925. See page 859. It is also true that the present British embargo on fresh meat from continental Europe, if extended over many weeks, cannot fail to have a stimulating effect on the frozen meat trade. The trade, however, gave no indication before the embargo of expecting a return to the high prices of the last few years, although producers may feel inclined to withhold supplies in anticipation of maintaining prices for cattle at levels at least as high as those received during 1925. See page 848.

FOREIGN BEEF SITUATION, CONT'D

On the other hand, slaughterings in Argentina for the first few months of 1926 showed a decrease below 1925. A decrease has been noted also for Queensland, Australia, where it is estimated that the number slaughtered during 1926 will not exceed 300,000 head compared with 552,000 head in 1925. Beef exports from New Zealand for the first three months of 1926 were less than half the exports for the same period of last year. For the same period of 1926, however, Australian exports exceeded 1925 by 21,000 quarters, and Uruguay showed an increase in slaughterings of 31.7 per cent. Sales in Canada at the principal markets from January 1 to June 3 numbered 455,000 against 437,000 for the same period of 1925, according to the Markets Intelligence Service of Canada. Increases in Uruguay, Australia and Canada, however, would not offset indicated decreases in other important producing countries. The number of animals slaughtered during the remainder of 1926 will be governed by weather conditions as well as by market factors. Although conditions in Australia have been improved somewhat by rain, the area in Queensland that suffered most from the dry spell unfortunately was missed by the rain. In Argentina the camps are reported to be in good condition, while in Uruguay the situation continues to be favorable for carrying the cattle into the winter in good condition.

Certain continental countries imported much smaller quantities of beef in 1925 than in several years past, with indications of increasing interest in developing domestic supplies. As far as the United States is concerned, the foreign trade in meat, never of dominating importance in recent years, is diminishing still further. Imports of fresh and frozen beef pay a tariff of 3 cents per pound and canned beef, 20 per cent ad valorem. Cattle, coming largely from Canada, pay 2 cents per pound on animals weighing 1050 pounds or over and $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents when under that weight. There are no indications of a larger American participation in the international meat trade.

At the beginning of 1923 the number of cattle in Argentina, the principal beef exporting country, were placed at 37,100,000 compared with only 25,900,000 in 1914. A census is to be undertaken this year, according to Weddel's Review of the Frozen Meat Trade, which states that in official circles it is estimated that the number will not exceed 30,000,000. The Review of the River Plate for April 30, 1926 also states that there is much uncertainty about the number of cattle in the country although reduced slaughterings suggest that the best class of fat cattle are not as plentiful as is generally supposed. In Australia official sources gave 10,429,000 cattle at the beginning of 1925 compared with 10,419,000 in 1924 for Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania and the Northern Teritory, which States and Territories had 78 per cent of the cattle in Australia. The drought during the summer months, i.e., December, January and February and lasting up to April was not very favorable to an increase in beef supply this year. Stocks of cattle in New Zealand and Canada seem to be holding their own, although there was a slight falling off in the 1925 estimates.

THE FOREIGN BEEF SITUATION, CONT'D.

Slaughtering of cattle and calves in the exporting countries for which data are available were maintained during 1925 with the exception of Argentina. Although slaughter figures are not available for Australia for 1925 the output of frozen and chilled beef exceeded that in 1924 as it did also in New Zealand according to Weddel's Review of the Frozen Meat Trade. Slaughterings in packing plants in Uruguay in 1925 amounted to 651,000 cattle compared with 583,000 in 1924 according to the Review of the River Plate.

In Germany, the only importing country for which slaughter data are available for 1926, the number slaughtered at the 36 most important points for the first four months was 676,654 compared with 675,972 during the same period of 1925, an increase of 0.1 per cent. Supplies of home produced beef and veal received at the London Central Markets during the first five months of this year show a decrease of 9 per cent to 16,349 short tons from 17,893 short tons in 1925. Total supplies of beef and veal, including imported products received at the market, during this period of 1926, however, show an increase of 5 per cent, the increase in supplies being principally from Argentina and Uruguay while supplies from Australia and New Zealand show a decrease.

The world trade in beef and beef products reached lower levels in 1925 than in 1924, according to official figures now available. Both exports and imports in 1925, however, were substantially larger than the averages for the years 1911-13. The decline in 1925 exports is the result largely of reduced exports of fresh, chilled and frozen beef from Argentina, Great Britain, the leading importer took more beef of all descriptions from all sources, but British imports of chilled and frozen beef were smaller than for any year since 1922. Continental countries generally took smaller quantities of imported beef and its products. Germany is outstanding in having a substantial import figure larger than both 1924 and the 1911-13 average. See page 860.

THE FOREIGN BEEF SITUATION, CONT'D.

CATTLE: Number in important beef exporting countries

Year	United States a/ Jan.	Argentina b/ Jan.	Australia b/ Jan.	Brazil Sept.	Netherlands May June	Uruguay April	New Zealand Jan.	Canada June
	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions
Pre-war average c/	58.7	d/ 25.9	11.5	30.7	e/ 2.1	e/h/ 8.2	2.0	6.6
1923	66.2	e/ 37.1	14.3	e/f/34.3	e/g/2.1		3.5	9.2
1924	64.5		13.4			e/ 8.4	3.6	9.5
1925	62.2						3.5	9.3
1926	59.8							

a/ Revised estimates of Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates 1921-26. These figures are made on the basis of census figures of 1920 and 1925, of annual assessment data and other information. The estimates prepared in the Bureau of Animal Industry by adjustment of the census figures to a January 1 basis and including all animals in towns and villages as well as on farms and ranges are as follows, average 58,900,000; 1923, 68,900,000; 1924, 68,200,000; 1925, 66,600,000. b/ Countries reporting in December have been considered as of January of year following. c/ Average for 5 years immediately preceding war if available otherwise for any year within this period except as otherwise stated. d/ Census June 1914. e/ Census. f/ 1920. g/ 1921. h/ 1908.

CATTLE: Number in certain beef importing countries of Europe a/

Year	Republic of Germany b/ Jan.	United Kingdom June	France b/ Jan.	Belgium b/ Jan.	Republic of Austria b/ Jan.
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Pre-war average c/ ..	18,474	11,933	15,338	1,925	f/ 2,356
1923	16,316	c/ 11,999	13,576	1,517	f/ 2,162
1924	d/ 16,691	c/ 12,081	13,749	1,603	
1925	17,326	c/ 12,037	14,025	1,628	
1926	17,183				

a/ In addition to these countries, Italy now imports considerable quantities of frozen beef but as no slaughter or meat statistics are available it has not been included in this table. b/ Countries reporting as of December have been considered as of January of the following year. c/ Average for 5 year period immediately preceding war, if available, otherwise for any years within this period, except as otherwise stated. d/ No census was made as of December 1923, which estimate would have been considered as of January 1924 as explained in note (b) so the figure for October 1923 is given here. e/ Excluding Channel Islands which in 1922 had 16,244 cattle. f/ Census.

THE FOREIGN BEEF SITUATION, CONT'D.

CATTLE AND CALVES: Slaughterings in important beef exporting countries

Year	United States: Federal inspected	United States: Total a/	Argentina: In packing plants i/	Argentina: Total	Australia total	Netherlands, inspected d/	Uruguay, inspected	New Zealand inspected e/	Canada, farm and inspected
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Pre-war average b/	9,633	18,906	c/ 1,691	c/ 3,272	1,572	485	914	277	f/ 1,218
1923	13,663	22,707	3,338	6,651	2,049	596	1,393	411	1,850
1924	14,528	23,866	4,321				1,173	488	1,864
1925	15,206	24,805	3,871						g/
First four months -									
1925	4,714		1,343				h/ 205		
1926	4,778		1,054				h/ 270		

a/ Estimated by Bureau of Animal Industry. Ratios are established for slaughter other than under federal inspection which are subject to changes due to more recent data from census and other sources. b/ Average for five years immediately preceding war wherever available. c/ Average 1912-13. d/ In addition there was an average of 14,155 slaughtered on account of disease in 1910-13 and 27,885 in 1923. e/ Year ending March 31 of years following. f/ Year 1910. g/ Inspected slaughter in 1925 reached 975,814 compared with 899,621 in 1924 or an increase of 8 per cent. For the first three months of 1926, 201,334 cattle and calves have been slaughtered in inspected establishments compared with 182,973 for the same period of 1925. h/ Three months only. i/ Does not include public abattoirs.

CATTLE AND CALVES: Slaughterings in certain beef importing countries a/

Year	Germany, home and inspected	United Kingdom, total	France f/	Belgium inspected and farm	Republic of Austria h/
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Pre-war b/	7,057	d/ 3,302	g/ 3,165	758	1,019
1923	c/ 4,753	e/ 3,000	2,987	625	
1924	6,840	e/ 3,020	2,660	599	
1925	c/ 7,478	e/ 3,009	2,444		755

a/ Italy also imports considerable quantities of frozen beef but no slaughter or meat statistics are available. b/ Average for five years immediately preceding war except for some countries having changed boundaries for which data are available for one year only. c/ Home slaughter estimated on basis of returns for 1912 and 1924 when home slaughter averaged 2 per cent of inspected. d/ Average agricultural years 1909-10 to 1913-14. Continued-

THE FOREIGN BEEF SITUATION, CONT'D.

CATTLE AND CALVES: Slaughterings in certain beef importing countries a/ Cont'd.

e/ Based on Weddel and Co's estimate that 25 per cent of total cattle are available for slaughter each year. f/ Average 1909-13 slaughterings in municipal slaughter houses of all France. Subsequent years based on Paris slaughterings which during the years 1909-13 averaged 23 per cent of the cattle and 15 per cent of the calves slaughtered in the municipal slaughter houses. g/ In 1911 the cattle and calves slaughtered in all France including farm killings was estimated by J. E. Lucas, agronomic engineer in Annalesde la Science Agronomique Francaise et Etrangere at 1,900,000 cattle and 3,000,000 calves while H. Martel, Chief of the Veterinary Service of the Seine estimated cattle slaughterings at 1,900,000 and calves at 3,000,000. M. Alfred Masse Former Minister of Commerce of France is of the opinion that the number of calves slaughtered should be estimated at 3,500,000 (Le Troupeau Francais et la Guerre page 21). For the year 1911 the cattle and calves slaughtered in municipal slaughter houses comprised 66 per cent of the total cattle slaughterings in France. h/ Estimates furnished by Dr. Thalmayer, Court Councilor for Austria for year 1910 excluding Burgenland and average 1922-26 including Burgenland.

BEEF AND VEAL: Estimated production in important beef exporting countries

Year	United States		Argentina		Australia	Uruguay, inspected c/	New Zealand, inspected e/	Canada, home and inspected
	Federal Inspected	Total b/	In packing plants	Total c/				
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Pre-war a/	4,100	7,157	1,196	2,312		469	221	426
1923.......	5,125	6,873	2,103	4,190	d/ 943	706	329	663
1924.......	5,324	7,065	2,183		d/ 943	595	391	669
1925.......	5,476	7,146	2,177					
First 4 mos.								
1925......	1,716							
1926......	1,754							

a/ For 5 years immediately preceding war when available. b/ As estimated by the Bureau of Animal Industry. c/ Estimated by multiplying slaughterings by average dressed weights of animals slaughtered at packing houses. d/ Average per annum for three years ending 1923-24. e/ Production for years ending March 31 of following year.

THE FOREIGN BEEF SITUATION, CONT'D.

BEEF AND VEAL: Estimated production in certain beef importing countries of Europe a/

Year	Germany, home and inspected	United Kingdom, total	France d/	Belgium, home and inspected	Republic of Austria
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Pre-war b/	2,139	1,714	1,240	316	251
1923	c/ 1,174	1,584	1,180	218	
1924	1,789	1,613	1,092	168	
1925	c/ 2,011		1,006		177

a/ In addition to these countries, Italy now imports considerable quantities of frozen beef but as no slaughter or meat statistics are available it has not been included. b/ Average for 5 years immediately preceding war, except for some countries having changed boundaries for which data are available for one year only. c/ Home production estimated on basis of returns for 1912 and 1924 when home slaughter averaged 7 per cent of inspected. d/ Estimated by multiplying slaughtering by average dressed weight of animals slaughtered in the Villette and Vaugirard slaughter houses in Paris.

Argentina

Prices of medium weight steers in Argentina suitable for chilled beef have risen steadily in the last few weeks from an average of \$5.27 per 100 pounds live weight in March to \$5.39 in April and \$5.69 as the quotation for May 12. With beef prices unusually low in the first three months of the year on the London market, Argentine chilled beef has been in great demand and exports of this class of beef from Argentina have exceeded all previous records. Frozen beef, however, has been less in demand and exports from Argentina have been only about half as great as last year. The decline in demand for frozen beef has been general in all markets although the greatest decrease has been in exports to France. This situation has resulted in a wider spread than usual between prices of steers of the chiller type and those of the freezer type.

The year 1925 was a prosperous year for Argentine cattlemen with prices of the best quality steers for chilled beef averaging the equivalent of \$6.16 per 100 pounds live weight, as compared with an average of \$4.38 in 1924. Total slaughterings were 4,866,531 head as compared with 5,341,186 head in 1924, but with higher prices the total selling value was probably larger than in the previous year. The packers, however, had an unprofitable year, according to

THE FOREIGN BEEF SITUATION, CONT'D.

B. M. Mace, Jr., American Trade Commissioner at Buenos Aires. Early in the year the London Conference Agreement between the English and American packers, for regulating beef shipments to the United Kingdom was abrogated. The resulting competition for cargo space with the absence of regulation of shipments resulted in losses. At the same time there was a falling off in demand for frozen beef on the continent of Europe, and greatly increased shipments of frozen beef from Australia. While there was an increase in prices of all descriptions of beef in the United Kingdom, the margin between cost and selling price was reduced, particularly for frozen beef.

For the first three months of 1926, prices have been below the average for 1925, but only slightly below the prevailing prices in the corresponding months of 1925. Exports of chilled beef for January and February were larger than in the same months of 1925 but shipments of frozen beef were smaller, indicating a continuance of the same conditions in the trade which prevailed in 1925. The decline in the margin of profit for the packers is apparent from the following comparison of prices, before and after the abrogation of the Conference Agreement:

Special steers for chilled beef, Buenos Aires, per 100 pounds December 1924, $5.42, December 1925, $5.32, Argentine chilled hindquarters per 100 lbs. London, January 1925, $15.81, January 1926, $13.18

Cattle slaughterings for 1924 and 1925 in Argentina are reported by Trade Commissioner Mace as follows:

ARGENTINA: Cattle slaughter, 1924 and 1925.

Type of plant	1924	1925	Increase or decrease
	No. of cattle	No. of cattle	No. of cattle
Packing plants	3,808,753	3,338,540	- 470,213
Jerked beef plants........	209,232	159,515	- 49,717
Extract and canned meat plants	235,318	275,342	+ 40,024
Public abbattoirs(liniers)	1,087,883	1,093,184	+ 5,301
Totals	5,341,186	4,866,581	- 474,605

THE FOREIGN BEEF SITUATION, CONT'D.

ARGENTINA: Exports of beef, fresh, chilled and frozen, by countries, 1913, 1922-1925

Country to which exported	Year ending December 31				
	1913	1922	1923	1924	1925
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
United Kingdom	782,770	833,969	1,006,235	1,125,559	1,019,674
United States	7,161	3,040	1,385	3,754	240
Italy	7,527	944	11,856	83,903	106,066
France	1,691	17,626	33,232	103,777	141,341
Netherlands	3,016	7,890	23,095	92,238	58,631
Belgium	1,345	13,250	47,009	128,872	69,211
Germany	---	16,239	48,611	76,874	86,004
Other countries	3,880	48	11	62	4,043
Total	807,390	893,006	1,171,434	1,615,039	1,485,210

Compiled from El Comercio Exterior Argentino, 1914, 1923-1924, and Estadistica Agro-Pecuaria, December issue, 1925.

Brazil

The long dry spell during the first three months of 1926 in Rio Grande do Sul was very hard on pastures and as a result the condition of cattle in the state was reported to be bad states Consul General Gaulin under date of May 17. Pastures were ruined by the drought and the water supply of the livestock districts was dangerously low until rains in April saved the situation. The failure of livestock producers and the buyers for the packing and jerked beef plants to agree upon a satisfactory scale of prices is thought to be the main reason why the packing houses and some of the largest jerked beef plants in Rio Grande do Sul remained closed during the killing season which lasts from January to the middle of June. None of the large American packing plants had commenced operations on the fifteenth of April. Estimates of the number of cattle which will be available for slaughter are low on account of the adverse conditions in Rio Grande do Sul. Instead of the 650,000 normally needed to supply jerked beef and other meat, the number available for 1926 is placed at 400,000 states the "Jornal do Brazil". It goes on to say that the result of the expected shortage would naturally be a rise in the price of meat to the benefit of the Rio Grande cattle industry.

THE FOREIGN BEEF SITUATION, CONT'D.

Australia and New Zealand

Total beef exports from Australia and New Zealand for the period January - March, 1926, reached 329,000 quarters, an increase of only 3,000 quarters over the same three months of 1925, according to figures appearing in the Pastoral Review. Australian shipments are responsible for the net increase, exports from that country for the three months indicated showing an increase of 7.4 per cent. New Zealand, on the other hand, presents a reduction for the 1926 period of 40 per cent under 1925.

For the year ending June 30, 1925, the weight of Australian beef exports, at 284,000,000 pounds, exceeded the preceding 12 months by 170 per cent, and the calendar year 1913 by 29.6 per cent. As the importance of the Australian frozen beef trade increases, additional attention is being given the problem of the possible economical chilling of beef shipments from that country. So far, the expense involved in the long voyage to Europe has prevented that method of shipping from becoming established in the Australian meat trade, which condition applies also to New Zealand. Frozen beef exports from New Zealand for the year ended December 31, 1925, reached 138,000,000 pounds, according to preliminary figures. That amount indicates an increase over 1924 of 5.3 per cent and of 80.2 per cent over the average for the years 1911-1913.

BEEF: Exports from AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: January - March 1925 and 1926

Destination	Australia		New Zealand	
	1925 January - March	1926 January - March	1925 January - March	1926 January - March
	Quarters	Quarters	Quarters	Quarters
To				
United Kingdom...	137,064	142,031	44,999	22,690
Other ports......	143,772	160,265		4,217
Total	280,836	302,296	44,999	26,907

Pastoral Review of Australia, April 1926.

THE FOREIGN MEAT SITUATION, CONT'D.

AUSTRALIA: Exports of beef, frozen, by countries, 1913, 1922-1925

Country to which exported	Year ending December 31 1913	Year ending June 30 1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
United Kingdom	169,963	108,672	112,317	62,287	175,276
Philippine Islands	14,535	8,094	4,790	8,443	8,117
Italy	6,357	0	67	8,512	48,916
Egypt	3,991	1,904	5,228	3,243	6,407
Hawaiian Islands	2,356	555	2,090	230	996
Malaya (British)	2,054	2,393	2,216	1,909	2,012
Germany	1,814	0	17,322	5,438	6,778
Malta	1,142	0	1,224	2,008	3,007
Netherlands, East Indies	500	409	849	378	255
Hongkong	424	611	511	1,445	382
Gibraltar	354	0	353	1,255	929
France	349	784	1,802	625	2,910
Ceylon	222	322	457	320	310
Japan	37	213	398	885	932
Belgium	35	0	2,452	7,728	25,702
Netherlands	0	0	490	164	0
Other countries	14,786	210	395	294	640
Total	218,919	124,167	152,951	105,164	283,619

Compiled from Trade Customs and Excise Revenue, 1913, 1922-1924, and Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics, June issue, 1925.

Canada

CANADA: Inspected slaughterings and exports to the United States of cattle and beef, January - March 1925 and 1926

Kind of animal	Inspected slaughterings 1925 January - March	1926 January - March	Exports to United States 1925 January - March	1926 January - March
	Number	Number	Number	Number
Cattle	126,071	143,787	3,807	23,135
Calves	56,902	57,547	11,309	14,503
Total	182,973	201,334	15,116	37,638
			Pounds	Pounds
Beef			476,200	2,495,500

Dominion Livestock Branch - Markets Intelligence Service June 3, 1926

THE FOREIGN BEEF SITUATION, CONT'D.

CANADA: Number of cattle for sale and billed through at Public stock yards January 1 to June 3, 1925 and 1926

Kind of animal	Sales 1925 January - June 2	Sales 1926 January - June 3	Billed through 1925 January - June 2	Billed through 1926 January - June 3
	Number	Number	Number	Number
Cattle	299,461	327,906	75,307	84,741
Calves	127,082	127,458	1,099	250
Total	426,543	455,364	76,406	84,991

Dominion Livestock Branch - Markets Intelligence Service, June 3, 1926.

Great Britain

Since the British market is the largest consumer of chilled and frozen beef, conditions in that country have a dominating influence in the international meat trade. Efforts are in progress to enlarge the consumption of overseas beef on the continent of Europe, but indications are that Great Britain will maintain its position as the leading market for that commodity for some time to come.

It has been indicated that leading British beef importers expect imports into that country for 1926 to exceed those of 1925. Figures on receipts at London Central Markets for the first 5 months of 1926 appear to bear out that attitude. Receipts of frozen and chilled beef for the 1926 period, at 126,000 short tons, exceed the same months of 1925 by about 6,000 short tons. Argentina has been the source of heaviest increase, with Australian supplies in a position slightly under that of 1925. Prices per pound for chilled hind quarters in London for the 1926 period have averaged 13.63 cents against 15.00 cents for the same months of 1925. The 1926 figure does not include the first two weeks in May, when the price was fixed at the point as of April 30 for the duration of the general strike.

THE FOREIGN MEAT SITUATION, CONT'D.

British imports of chilled and frozen beef for 1925 totaled 643,000 short tons against 701,000 short tons imported in 1924. It is interesting to note that, while the weight of the 1925 imports was under the 1924 figure, the number of chilled and frozen quarters for 1925 exceeded the 1924 total, according to compilations by Weddel and Co. That fact illustrates poorer range conditions for the 1925 season in the important producing countries.

While declines were noticed in the 1925 figures for both chilled and frozen beef, the latter dropped off 2.1 per cent against only 0.6 per cent for the former. For Argentina alone, the decrease in British frozen meat imports amounted to 31 per cent below the 1925 figure. Argentine chilled beef registered only a slight decline. Australian frozen beef gained substantially, while receipts from the United States showed a slight increase.

UNITED KINGDOM: Imports of beef, chilled and frozen, by countries, 1913, 1922-1925

Country from which imported	Year ending December 31				
	1913	1922	1923	1924	1925
BEEF, CHILLED:	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Argentina	584,196	582,204	780,862	868,898	842,844
Uruguay	3,582	87,548	72,459	59,181	79,345
Other countries	0	140	1,287	1,728	1,494
Total	587,778	669,892	854,608	929,807	923,683
BEEF, FROZEN:					
Argentina	219,056	270,000	304,066	247,924	171,053
Australia	150,916	130,658	95,198	84,424	153,926
New Zealand	27,346	64,998	86,386	63,265	58,316
Uruguay	44,506	40,806	54,592	52,529	32,020
United States	164	7,364	8,842	8,970	10,596
Other countries	734	16,838	18,520	14,712	36,146
Total	442,722	530,664	567,604	471,824	462,057

Compiled from Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom, 1913, 1924, and Monthly Accounts Relating to Trade of the United Kingdom, December issue, 1925.

THE FOREIGN BEEF SITUATION, CONT'D.

SPECIAL STEERS FOR CHILLING: Monthly average prices per 100 pounds live weight, Buenos Aires, average 1909-13 and 1914-20; annual 1923-1926.

Month	Av. 1909-1913	Av. 1914-1920	1923	1924	1925	1926
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Jan	3.54	6.52	3.08	3.19	5.54	5.40
Feb	3.58	6.59	3.25	3.40	5.54	5.42
Mar	3.72	6.61	3.82	3.61	6.20	5.27
Apr	3.82	6.65	4.06	3.50	6.20	5.39
May	3.89	6.59	3.83	3.56	6.51	a/ 5.65
June	3.90	6.37	3.56	3.76	6.48	
July	4.02	6.68	3.62	4.51	6.54	
Aug	4.19	7.07	3.36	4.93	6.72	
Sept	4.34	7.41	3.82	5.15	6.91	
Oct	4.51	7.50	4.10	5.95	6.25	
Nov	4.41	6.93	3.48	5.62	5.66	
Dec	4.00	6.63	3.23	5.42	5.32	
Av	3.99	6.79	3.60	4.38	6.16	

Converted from quotations in paper pesos in the Review of the River Plate.
a/ Two weeks only.

CHILLED BEEF: Monthly average prices per pound of hindquarters in London, average 1909-13, and 1914-20; annual 1923-1926.

Month	Av. 1909-1913	Av. 1904-1920	1923	1924	1925	1926
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Jan	9.43	19.91	14.55	10.54	15.81	13.18
Feb	9.62	19.52	12.46	20.60	14.79	12.93
Mar	9.62	19.65	11.27	10.40	15.24	12.98
Apr	9.71	20.09	12.24	13.89	14.59	14.00
May	10.30	20.85	12.89	13.91	14.57	a/15.08
June	9.91	21.24	13.84	10.71	15.70	
July	9.66	20.62	16.23	11.27	17.27	
Aug	9.87	21.10	12.26	12.89	17.05	
Sept	9.98	19.87	13.72	14.07	16.22	
Oct......	9.46	20.47	12.37	13.61	15.95	
Nov	9.12	20.06	11.78	15.43	14.55	
Dec	9.71	20.45	11.96	14.73	14.00	
Av	9.69	20.32	13.25	12.96	15.48	

Compiled from British Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Return of Market Prices.

a/ Two weeks only.

LONDON CENTRAL MARKETS: Receipts of beef, mutton and pork five months January - May 1925 and 1926

Kind of meat and country	January - May 1925	January - May 1926
	Short tons	Short tons
Beef and Veal -		
Argentina	80,796	86,144
Britain and Ireland	17,893	16,349
Uruguay, etc	6,294	9,519
Netherlands	4,943	4,591
Australia	4,577	3,473
Total	114,503	120,076
Others	5,204	5,530
Total	119,707	125,606
Mutton and Lamb -		
New Zealand	28,993	30,934
Britain & Ireland	10,408	12,734
Argentina	13,816	10,212
Australia	1,889	6,313
Total	55,106	60,193
Others	3,482	3,492
Total	58,588	63,685
Pork -		
Netherlands	15,503	16,225
Britain and Ireland	6,516	3,413
United States	796	534
Total	22,815	20,172
Others	2,736	4,085
Total	25,551	24,257

London Central Markets, May 31, 1926.

THE FOREIGN BEEF SITUATION, CONT'D.

Germany

German import figures present a striking situation in the increased use of overseas beef on the European continent. In 1925 total imports of fresh, chilled and frozen beef totaled 337,000,000 pounds an increase of 85.6 per cent and 403 per cent over 1924 and 1913 respectively. Imports from Argentina alone increased from zero in 1913 to 216,000,000 pounds in 1925, and it is that trade which has been the leading factor in the increased imports of beef into Germany. In prewar years, Denmark was the leading source of German beef imports, largely fresh killed, followed by the Netherlands. By 1922, however, those two countries had been reduced to positions of minor importance in the German trade, and overseas shipments of chilled and frozen beef had come into prominence.

German imports of beef in 1924 reached 17.6 per cent of the total German beef supply against 13.7 per cent in 1913, according to figures compiled by A. T. Edinger of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The increase is almost entirely due to the increased use of Argentine frozen beef. The total available supply of beef in Germany in 1924 was estimated at 749,000 short tons, a decrease of 21 per cent below the supply available in 1913. The increased use of frozen beef, therefore, has assumed even larger significance in Germany than is indicated by the import figures above. When compared with the estimated total supply of all meats in Germany, imports of beef into that country during 1924 stood at 8.1 per cent, against 5.6 per cent of the total estimated meat supplies available in 1913.

GERMANY: Imports of beef, fresh, chilled and frozen, by countries, 1913, 1922-1925

Country from which imported	Year ending December 31				
	1913	1922	1923	1924	1925
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Denmark	27,225	1,263	869	1,391	51,464
Netherlands	20,542	4,027	2,028	2,970	18,829
Australia	784	10,414	3,608	1,409	14,417
United States	23	12,279	13,075	13,242	9,932
Argentina	0	10,846	68,254	153,409	215,941
Brazil	0	10,501	9,653	2,428	7,149
United Kingdom	76	2,922	8,400	1,283	118
Other countries	18,096	6,664	3,518	5,492	19,513
Total	66,746	58,916	109,385	181,624	337,363

Compiled from Auswartiger Handel Deutschlands, 1924, and Monatliche Nachweise uber den Auswartigen Handel Deutschlands, 1925.

MEATS: Estimated per capita consumption in certain countries

Country and Date	Beef and veal	Mutton and lamb	Pork	Total
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Argentina a/				
1912	255.3	38.0	14.2	307.5
1922	293.3	29.1	24.1	346.5
Australia -				
1912				
1923-24	b/ 143.7	b/ 72.0	c/ 11.5	227.2
Canada -				
1910	60.9	8.7	11.7	136.3
1924	70.0	8.4	87.7	166.1
Denmark d/-				
Average 1910-13	44.5	8.2	45.4	98.1
1922	57.7	5.9	37.3	100.9
New Zealand -				
1912				
1922	173.3	e/110	28.3	311.6
United States -				
1912	68.1	8.1	69.1	145.3
1925	71.9	5.3	77.1	154.3
United Kingdom -				
1912	62.7	30.4	38.0	131.1
1924	63.4	22.0	41.8	127.2
France -				
1911	56.2	11.2	45.0	112.4
1922-24	59.8	9.2	46.0	115.0
Belgium -				
1912	42.6	2.1	43.2	87.9
1923	40.7	1.2	29.2	71.1
Germany -				
1912	40.6	2.1	73.1	115.8
1925	39.2	2.2	62.8	104.2

a/ In Federal District of Buenos Aires. b/ Average 3 years ending 1923-24. c/ Year 1923 for bacon and hams. d/ Based on estimate of meat consumed in Denmark as estimated by Harald Faber in his study entitled Agricultural Production in Denmark published in the Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, January 1924. e/ Average 10 years 1916-1925.

Sources: Argentina - Estadistico Agro-Pecuario, April 1923, page 181. Australia - Official Yearbook of the Commonwealth of Australia 1925, page 667. Canada - Estimated consumption of Meats, Dairy Products, Poultry and Eggs, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 1924. Denmark - See note "d". New Zealand - Estimated from total consumption figures given in official Yearbook. United States - Bureau of Animal Industry - Meat Production, consumption and Foreign Trade in the United States, Calendar years 1907-1925. United Kingdom - Estimated by dividing total consumption figure as published in Interim Report on Meat, Poultry and Eggs, 1923, page 10 and Report on Trade in Refrigerated Meats 1925 published by Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. France - J. E. Lucas in Annales de la Science Agronomique, Francaise et Estrangere 1911 and unofficial estimate for average 1923-1924. Germany - Estimated by adding production and net imports and dividing by population.

THE FOREIGN BEEF SITUATION, CONT'D.

Beef and beef products: International trade, average 1911-1913, annual 1924-1925

Country	Year ending December 31					
	Average 1911-1913		1924		1925 preliminary	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
PRINCIPAL EXPORTING COUNTRIES:						
Argentina	144	940,300	4	1,917,631	--	1,743,903
Australia	437	301,882	--	a/283,619	--	ab/138,577
Brazil	48,989	171	--	180,583	--	c/144,670
Canada	3,091	6,448	431	25,522	447	36,312
China	85	8,787	1,018	8,641	--	--
Denmark	18,815	43,485	11,858	13,632	12,424	60,224
Netherlands	256,296	326,176	224,746	243,505	211,154	248,403
New Zealand	398	80,543	613	131,137	557	138,331
Rumania	4	2,566	553	9,939	d/ 387	d/ 7,581
United States	17,668	213,722	18,104	190,259	15,870	162,446
Uruguay	152	119,675	--	348,700	--	b/241,020
PRINCIPAL IMPORTING COUNTRIES:						
Austria-Hungary	12,983	3,762	--	--	--	--
Belgium	6,034	1,577	238,399	13,994	191,598	51,246
British India	7,434	773	8,336	1,285	10,239	1,289
British Malaya	--	--	5,653	568	--	--
Chile	6,636	298	--	--	--	--
Cuba	37,822	--	55,617	--	--	--
Czechoslovakia	--	--	2,473	--	262	--
Egypt	476	--	5,754	48	3,801	10
Finland	14,755	9	3,199	--	2,635	--
France	41,318	62,361	253,159	34,618	250,059	36,986
Germany	212,150	942	296,410	1,727	442,993	3,090
Hongkong	--	--	1,885	417	--	--
Irish Free State	--	--	10,937	7,873	7,987	6,755
Italy	131	e/	31,498	557	26,767	574
Japan	9,002	--	73,474	--	f/ 24,769	--
Norway	20,203	2,337	22,805	776	16,620	754
Philippine Islands	15,837	--	9,175	--	--	--
Poland	--	--	3,154	1,433	1,765	14,140
Spain	966	38	b/ 6,633	b/ 203	--	--
Sweden	12,912	17,285	20,911	6,684	13,831	12,901
Switzerland	9,052	440	5,510	502	5,483	749
Union of South Africa	17,622	292	10,503	9,603	d/ 6,278	--
United Kingdom	1,252,292	27,595	1,777,833	44,803	1,831,209	5,028
Other countries	20,468	872	28,535	18,748	3,119	8,673
Total	2,044,172	2,162,336	3,129,180	3,497,012	3,080,254	3,063,662

Compiled from official sources.

a/ Year beginning July 1. b/ Six months. c/ Eleven months.
d/ Nine months. e/ Not separately stated. f/ Five months.

SURVEY OF WORLD COTTON PRODUCTION

The International Institute of Agriculture at Rome has recently issued a monograph entitled: "The Cotton Growing Countries, Present and Potential", which contains a vast amount of authentic information on the world's cotton production. Seventy-nine countries have contributed to this study which is an amplification of a similar study made in 1922. In view of the active efforts of foreign countries to stimulate cotton expansion, this monograph is of particular interest to American producers. The Institute points out the possibility of expansion as follows:

"If the question were one of general agricultural conditions only, a further increase in the cotton area might be considered as assured, since such an increase is possible in very many countries; but there is clearly little probability of realizing this prospect unless economic conditions are also favorable. In other words the relation between costs of production and market price must be such as to encourage growers to lay out new plantations. Thus the outlook for an increase in cotton area becomes dependent on every event that affects prices on the one hand, or modifies cost of production on the other."

The limiting factors to extension, according to the Institute, are labor, transport, time occupied in transit, and in certain countries an irrigation system. The outstanding country showing an increase in cotton production is Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, where the British Government has guaranteed financial facilities for cotton-growing. Vast irrigation works have recently been completed, but some difficulties of organization have yet to be overcome. East and central Africa are showing increases, but lack of adequate transportation facilities and plentiful and experienced labor are limiting factors. Other countries with considerable possibilities are Queensland, India, and Brazil. The government of India is doing its best to promote the production of good cotton, but cotton in that country meets competition with several other crops. It should also be remembered that the area in the western part of the United States cotton belt is capable of wide extension, says the Institute.

One mistake often made in new cotton countries, which arises from the fact that cotton grows easily, is the assumption that no special knowledge is necessary and that supervision may be intrusted to any farmer or trader, states the Institute, quoting from M. E. Seplas, Director General of the Ministry of the Colonies at Brussels, Belgium. If not well cared for cotton gives no result at all and the capital outlay is quickly dissipated.

Copies of the above study "The Cotton Growing Countries, Present and Potential" may be obtained from the publishers, P. S. King and Son, Ltd., Orchard House, Great Smith Street, Westminister, London, England, or from the International Institute of Agriculture, Villa Umberto I - Rome (10) Italy. Price 12 shillings 6 pence, ($3.05).

- - - - - - - - - - -

COTTON LEADS IN ITALIAN COLONIAL PLANS

Cotton production is receiving particular attention in extensive plans for the economic development of Italian holdings in Africa, according to the May 1 report of the Association of Italian Corporations received in the department from Asher Hobson, American Permanent Delegate to the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. Other crops mentioned are sesamum, corn, castor oil and sugar. The increased interest in Italian colonial development is undoubtedly fostered by the desire for cheaper food and raw materials at a time when industrial conditions in Europe are far from being satisfactory. While general economic conditions in Italy are described as good by the report, still it is admitted that the industrial situation for 1926 is expected to be less favorable than in 1925.

Tripolitania, the north African colony, is the area receiving the greatest attention at present. A crown domain of 175,000 acres has been formed, of which 25,000 acres have been taken by Italian colonists during the last four years, under the Government's emigration plan, and that activity is said to be only a small beginning. The soil is said to have abundant water at a depth of only 18 feet. Plans include the construction of additional ports and railways for the moving of crops out of that area. The older colonies of Erythrea and Italian Somaliland on the African east coast are receiving their share of attention in the development plans. In Erythrea new irrigation projects near the Egyptian Sudan frontier are expected to put 25,000 new acres under cotton alone. Other suitable crops, together with salt mining comprise the additional natural resources of that colony. Somaliland, already producing under private initiative, is responding to national irrigation and colonization projects. One new unit is said to contain 52,000 acres of good alluvial soil, to be utilized largely for cotton.

- - - - - - - - -

RUSSIAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY EXPANDING

The cotton textile industry in Soviet Russia is approaching the prewar level, owing to the developments of the last three years, according to A. Gumberg, vice president of the All-Russian Textile Syndicate, the New York raw cotton purchasing agency for the All-Union Textile Syndicate of Moscow. Output of Russian cotton mills is said to have increased 35 per cent from October 1, 1925, to April 1, 1926, according to statements appearing in the "Russian Review" of Washington, D.C., with raw cotton purchases totaling $162,230,000 for 1925, of which $58,311,000 represents American cotton and $86,559,000 represents domestic cotton. Extensive orders are being placed abroad for cotton mill machinery and the All-Russian Textile Syndicate has announced an increase from a capital of $1,000,000 to one of $2,000,000 as a result of increased business in raw cotton for Russia.

- - - - - - - - - - -

GERMAN COTTON TRADE

The depression in the German textile industry the first quarter of this year is shown by the increase of exports of raw cotton over last year and the decrease in imports. The increased exports are an indication of poor conditions in the German spinning mills, rather than increased demand from Czechoslovakia, Poland and Austria, states W. E. Nash, Assistant Trade Commissioner at Berlin. In previous years the relation of re-exports to imports was around 10 per cent, but in the first quarter of 1926 it was almost 35 per cent. The following table, compiled by Mr. Nash, illustrates the above statements;

GERMANY: Imports, exports and net imports of raw cotton.
(Running bales)

Month	First quarter 1926			First quarter 1925		
	Total Imports	Total Exports	Net Imports	Total Imports	Total Exports	Net Imports
January ...	158,200	32,300	125,800	220,900	20,400	200,500
February ..	117,500	42,200	75,400	151,600	22,600	129,000
March	102,900	55,900	47,300	153,500	46,200	107,300
Total ...	378,600	130,100	248,500	526,000	89,200	436,800

German spinners are meeting with increasing competition with British yarns. Total imports of yarn into Germany in 1925 were almost double the total for 1913, and amounted to 347 million marks (about $82 million). Raw cotton consumed in 1925 was valued at 740 million marks ($176 million).

- - - - - - - -

JAPANESE COTTON MILLS EXPANDING

Cotton spinning companies in Japan are said to be increasing their equipment, probably in anticipation of an eight hour shift, reports Consul Goodier at Nagoya.

- - - - - - - -

SISAL POSSIBILITIES ON THE GOLD COAST

Sisal growing may become a profitable industry on the Gold Coast, according to statements appearing in the British press. The climate is said to be favorable to the production of high-grade fibre, and since the colony is nearer Europe than any of the other sisal-growing countries, the export trade would have the benefit of cheaper freightage. The Accra plain is the site of a government project for growing sisal on 1,000 acres of land, with the object of encouraging the people to plant sisal. The first yield has been sold in Europe at a good profit although the produce comes from a new country and does not command its full value. A central factory equipped with modern fibre machinery has been set up on the Gold Coast, in connection with the Government plantation.

- - - - - - -

INCREASED DOMESTIC MEAT SUPPLY OF THE PHILIPPINES

The number of cattle and hogs in the Philippine Islands has increased from 243,200 head of cattle and 1,637,300 head of hogs in 1910 to 873,995 head and 7,524,815 head respectively in 1923. These big increases are largely due to the effort of the government to develop the meat industry of the Philippines by importing better animals for breeding purposes and combating rinderpest and other livestock diseases.

In spite of the substantial increase in the supply of domestic meat, the Philippines continued to be a comparatively large importer of fresh meats, although the importations of these products have decreased somewhat in the last fifteen years. The average annual importation of fresh beef declined from 12,797,000 pounds in 1909-13 a/ to 8,225,000 pounds in 1920-24 and imports of fresh pork decreased from 459,000 pounds to 137,000 pounds.

Before the war, almost all of the Philippine imports of fresh beef came from Australia and practically nothing from the United States. Since the war, however, there has been some importation of fresh beef from the United States, averaging annually about 700,000 pounds in 1920-24. In 1909-13 a/ about 80 per cent of the total imports of fresh pork were shipped from Australia and only about 19 per cent from the United States, while in 1920-24 about 92 per cent of the total fresh pork imports came from the United States and only about 5 per cent from Australia.

a/ Year ending June 30

- - - - - - -

INCREASED GERMAN IMPORTS OF FOODSTUFFS FROM ITALY

Statistics published by the German National Railways show that Germany is importing a much heavier volume of foodstuffs by rail from Italy than before the war. These increased imports are at least partly due to a reduction in freight rates on through shipments from Italy to north German cities, according to American Clerk P. J. Reveley at Munich. The character of these shipments is indicated by the following table.

GERMANY: Imports from Italy by direct rail shipment, 1913 and 1925

Group	1913	1925
	Short tons	Short tons
Cereals	14,717	21,850
Flour	595	2,833
Fruits and vegetables	87,116	202,693
Potatoes	6,457	52,742

Many cars of fruits and vegetables inspected in Munich are found unfit for further shipment and are thrown immediately on the local market where they undersell home grown products.

- - - - - - -

CEREAL CROPS: Production 1924 and 1925

Crop and country	1924	1925	Per cent 1925 is of 1924
WHEAT	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
Total, 42 countries	3,066,297	3,292,814	107.4
Scotland, revised 1925	1,829	2,016	110.2
Total, 43 countries	3,068,126	3,294,830	107.4
Estimated world total excl. Russia	3,098,000	3,320,000	
RYE			
Total, 28 countries	729,739	1,006,725	138.0
Estimated world total excl. Russia	743,000	1,021,000	
BARLEY			
Total, 39 countries	1,063,019	1,262,667	118.8
Estimated world total excl. Russia	1,207,000		
OATS			
Total, 37 countries	3,644,029	3,930,757	107.9
Estimated world total excl. Russia	3,675,000		
CORN			
Total, 21 countries	3,199,164	3,852,376	120.4
Estimated world total excl. Russia	3,213,000		

CANADIAN POTATO STOCKS

The stocks of potatoes in farmers' hands in Canada on March 31 is much lower than usual due mainly to the short 1925 crop. The acreage under potatoes has fallen considerably since the war. For the last three years 1923-1925 the annual average planted is estimated to have been 556,153 acres as compared with 723,350 acres for the three years 1920-1922. The production in 1925 is one of the lowest on record since 1909.

Year	Area	Production	Quantity merchantable	Estimated loss during winter through rot, frost, etc. up to March 31 following year	Surplus on March 31 following year
	Acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
1923......	566,942	92,495,000	78,738,000	7,360,000	31,670,000
1924......	561,628	94,413,000	76,620,000	13,587,000	36,265,000
1925......	545,891	70,633,000	57,378,000	9,233,000	19,623,000

Canada Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, April 1926.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-June 12, 1924-25 and 1925-26
PORK: Exports from the United States, July 1-June 12, 1924-25 and 1925-26

Commodity	July 1-June 12		Week ending			
	1924-25	1925-26 a/	May 22 1926	May 29 1926	June 5 1926	June 12 1926
GRAINS:	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Wheat .. b/	191,831	58,107	2,810	1,993	1,426	1,846
Wheat flour c/ d/	63,797	42,070	331	704	470	724
Rye	48,569	11,475	564	733	114	109
Corn	7,975	21,442	278	297	191	319
Oats	10,109	29,264	704	239	199	41
Barley	21,015	26,285	505	75	421	115
PORK:	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Hams & shoulders, inc: Wiltshire sides	264,375	201,204	1,921	1,966	1,905	1,525
Bacon, including Cumberland sides	237,408	183,968	2,406	3,672	3,879	3,781
Lard	753,680	646,546	11,362	12,966	11,189	9,553
Pickled pork	24,712	26,265	161	183	144	345

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Revised to April 30, 1926, including exports from all ports. b/ Including via Pacific ports this week. c/ In terms of bushels of wheat. d/ Includes flour milled in bond from Canadian wheat.

- - - - - - -

AUSTRALIA'S MUTTON AND LAMB SITUATION

Following upon the improved seasonal outlook in Victoria and New South Wales stock values have appreciated sharply. With sufficient feed in sight graziers will be tempted to hold sheep until after shearing i.e., until September. With average quality light to medium wether mutton costing up to and over 12 cents, aged ewes over 10 cents and freezer lambs from 15 to 17 cents per pound bare meat, it is hardly surprising that exporters should be to all intents and purposes out of the market, states the Pastoral Review of April 16, 1926. There is no killing being done for the oversea trade and unless a wonderful improvement should occur in London values none is likely until spring lambs become available. However, shipments during the first three months of the year to the United Kingdom far exceeded those during the same period of 1925 as reported in the Pastoral Review. The total number for these three months of 1926 was 375,000 compared with only 76,000 during the corresponding three months of 1925. The holdings in cold storage during March amounted to approximately 100,000 sheep and 175,000 lambs. April clearances are not expected to exceed March shipments to the United Kingdom of 24,207 carcasses of mutton and 57,292 carcasses of lamb. It is quite possible that a good deal of the present holdings will be put into consumption locally, states the Review.

- - - - - - -

BUTTER: Prices in London, Copenhagen and New York.

(By weekly cable)

Market and Item	June 11, 1926	June 18, 1926	June 19, 1925
New York, 92 score	42.25	40.75	42.00
Montreal No. 1, pasteurized.....	35.38	35.00	b/
Copenhagen, official quotation	36.54	35.85	39.08
Berlin, la quality............	33.49	35.22	b/
London: a/			
Danish	38.89	38.45	41.65
Dutch, unsalted............	36.50	36.28	40.13
Irish	37.58	36.72	39.26
New Zealand	b/	38.35	39.26
New Zealand, unsalted.......	b/	38.13	40.39
Australian.................	b/	37.80	37.75
Australian, unsalted........	b/	38.02	39.05
Argentine, unsalted.........	34.98	33.68	37.02
Siberian...................	33.89	34.11	35.15
Esthonian	35.85	36.50	b/

Quotations converted at exchange of the day. a/ Quotations of following day.
b/ Quotation not received

- - - - - - - - -

EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS

Market and Item	Unit	Week ending June 9, 1926	June 16, 1926	June 17, 1925
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets...	Number	43,373	43,991	42,261
Prices of hogs, Berlin.........	$ per 100 lbs.	15.99	16.32	15.88
Prices of lard, tcs. Hamburg...	"	19.06	19.08	19.36
UNITED KINGDOM AND IRELAND:				
Hogs, certain markets, England.	Number	8,182	8,207	9,091
Hogs, purchases, Ireland.......	"	13,958		
Prices at Liverpool:				
American Wiltshires.........	$ per 100 lbs.	---	---	22.13
Canadian "	"	27.16	26.50	24.08
Danish	"	29.55	27.59	31.02
Imports, Great Britain: a/b/....				
Mutton, frozen	Carcasses	217,533	58,340	
Lamb, "	"	431,936	144,852	
Beef, "	Quarters	13,509	34,408	
Beef, chilled..............	"	63,603	119,467	
DENMARK:				
Exports, of bacon a/..........	1,000 lbs.	8,417	7,843	

a/ Received through Department of Commerce. b/ Week ending Tuesday preceding date indicated.

- - - - - - -

Index